



PUBLIC EDUCATION BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT HARRISBURG, FOR INFORMATION OF BOARDS OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OF STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING, AND INTERESTED CITIZENS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 2904D OF THE SCHOOL LAWS.

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NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING PUBLIC SCHOOLS*

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THE 1935 Session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania is now history. Beginning its formal activities Monday night, January 14, it continued its weekly sessions until late in June. Final adjournment by the clock and official record was Friday, June 21, at twelve o'clock noon. The final sound of the gavel, however, declaring the session at an end occurred about seven o'clock Saturday evening, June 22.

Political historians in referring to this past Legislature undoubtedly will comment on the unusual length of the session and, in addition, refer to it as the first time in many years when in Pennsylvania the activities were guided by a Democratic Governor and majority membership in the House of Representatives.

Generally, we can all agree that the recent session of the Legislature was marked by the introduction of a greater amount of legislation of a more liberal nature than has been the case in former years. Undoubtedly this reflects the new deal era in Washington and in the various states. Moreover, it means also that we are searching in government for new horizons in our social, political, economic activities and life. It undoubtedly means that we finally recognize we are living in a new era and that our institutions of government need readjusting, reorganization, and above all a leavening which shall provide for the individual greater social justice than in the past.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

Constitutional revision, which holds so large a place on this conference program, is but one of the many illustrations of the previous statement. Notwithstanding the many difficulties of opinion involved as to method and procedure of changing the Constitution, the fact remains that finally there emerged from the recent session of the Legislature ways and means by which the people of Pennsylvania shall have opportunity to decide whether or not they desire to have re-created a new instrument of law, a new Constitution, to guide and relate the life of the Commonwealth in all of its aspects.

During this session of the Legislature a total of 3,513 bills were introduced. Of these, 453 related in some way to education. One hundred and nineteen of these were passed by the House and Senate and sent to the Governor for action, of which two were later recalled from the Governor and laid on the table. Of the remaining 117 bills which were placed in the Governor's hands for action, 101 were approved and 16 vetoed.

MOST IMPORTANT RESULT

The topic assigned me is "New Legislation Affecting the Public Schools." My inclination is to digress from this topic in just one

*Address delivered at the Annual Superintendents' Conference, The Pennsylvania State College, July 30, 1935.

instance. The most important result of the past session of the Legislature, in its effect on the public schools, in my opinion, was not from new legislation but from the lack of legislation. I refer to the fact that the emergency legislation of the 1933 session, the so-called Wilson Act, which imposed on the schools of the State

an emergency program, was not re-enacted. Two bills were introduced for the continuance of this legislation. One of them was reported from the House Education Committee but on second reading was recommitted to the committee, from which it did not emerge.

Pennsylvania, as a result, faces the next two years not with a program of education dwarfed by emergency measures, but rather with a program of education guided and controlled by the normal operation of the Edmonds Act. Whatever the shortcomings of the Edmonds Act may be, my impression leads me to believe that with the school people it is held in reverence second only to the Free School Act of 1834. Its broad provisions offer continued opportunity for growth and advancement.

The restoration of the school program, to me, therefore, is the most significant activity that occurred educationally at the recent session of the Legislature. The psychology of restrictive emergency legislation is bad; its effect upon school directors, school administrators, teachers, and children is negative; and its direct result is to cause the schools to languish. The restoration of the school program to normal operations during the coming years will brighten and stimulate the outlook for the advance of our schools throughout the State in such a way as to have marked educational significance.

APPROPRIATIONS GENEROUS

Necessary, of course, for the operation of the schools on a normal level, is adequate financial support. I shall not discuss in detail the phases of legislation affecting public school finances. The amounts appropriated by the General Assembly in the various appropriation bills were very generous, an index of a very wholesome attitude on the part of our law makers toward the public schools and public education. This attitude is no less wholesome on the part of our great Governor. His task, however, was that of balancing the budget, to approve in toto appropriations in such amounts so that the estimate of revenues and the appropriation obligations would be in balance.

It so happens that the General Assembly in its appropriations was more generous than in its provisions for revenue. When such is the case, there is only one thing which the Governor can do. He has no authority by his own act to provide new sources of revenue by a levy of new taxes. Likewise, even though revenues

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ADVANCE

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—Pennsylvania, as a result, faces the next two years . . . with a program of education guided and controlled by the normal operation of the Edmonds Act.

—The amount set aside for the Edmonds Act was such that the appropriations for the school year 1935-36 can be guaranteed in full, and any amount lacking for the complete payments for the year 1936-37 can be provided either from a deficiency appropriation or from other revenue sources.

—If the revenue from the income tax meets expectations, the appropriations to school districts will be practically doubled.

—The financial obligations of the State to the Retirement System were met in full.

—Pennsylvania has been particularly fortunate . . . in its child labor legislation.

—The Local Government Commission . . . will greatly stimulate the movement toward more efficient governmental units.

—Excerpts from the Superintendents' Conference address by Dr. Lester K. Ade, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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might be very abundant, he could not increase by his own act the appropriation to any agency or institution. His function in relation to appropriations is very limited. He may either approve, veto, or reduce the amount. The prerogative most commonly used is that of reducing the amounts. This was necessary in acting upon the recent appropriation acts just as it has been necessary following most of the former sessions.

This necessity to balance the budget resulted not only in a reduction of amounts for education but for practically all agencies of the State government. Public statements have indicated that the appropriations for education had been reduced approximately \$15,000,000. The explanation of this in part is the fact that, included in the appropriation for education, were two bills each appropriating \$5,000,000 for distressed school districts, the Diehl Bill and the Mallery Bill. In reality, each of these bills was a duplication of the other. No one expected \$10,000,000 for emergency aid to financially distressed school districts. The amount which was requested was \$5,000,000. The amount actually approved was \$3,000,000, which seems to be a very substantial amount to begin on, at least.

The schools will not suffer because of lack of adequate financial support from the State during the next two years. The amount set aside for the Edmonds Act was such that the appropriation for the school year 1935-36 can be guaranteed in full and any amount lacking for the complete payments for the year 1936-37 can be provided either from a deficiency appropriation or from other revenue sources.

THE GRADUATED INCOME TAX

This brings us to consideration of the increased support for education which we hope will be available during the school year 1936-37. The graduated income tax bill, if constitutional, will increase materially the percentage of aid which the State now provides as reimbursement to school districts. While revenue from the income

tax is earmarked specifically for school purposes, which I do not believe to be a particularly wise feature from the point of view of educational theory, we must agree that the fact that it is so earmarked will not make it unwelcome to the school districts of the State and particularly to the taxpayers of the State whose real estate tax bill will be reduced accordingly.

If the revenues from the income tax meet expectations, the appropriations to school districts will be practically doubled. Therefore, as a result of the income tax law, the State will be contributing through State appropriations a percentage cost of the schools which, while many held as ideal, few, I am sure, felt could be realized in the near future. One provision of the income tax bill may cause us difficulty. I refer to that provision by which the added appropriation from the income tax bill shall be used to replace certain revenues now received from local taxes. Generally, I believe that the bill as now written permits wider flexibility in interpretation than in any of the previous attempts. Originally, this provision was very drastic but as it is now written it appears to contain the needed safeguards against extravagant expenditures and at the same time adequate flexibility to permit the expansion due to a progressively developing local school situation.

Other new school legislation features of major importance include the following:

RETIREMENT SYSTEM PROTECTED

Of interest to everyone, of course, is the Public School Employees' Retirement System, probably unequalled in the combined breadth of its provisions and financial stability by any other system in any other state. The financial obligations of the State to the retirement system were met in full. No amount appropriated by the General Assembly for the various funds of the retirement system was reduced one dollar.

Moreover, House Bill 547 by Mr. Ruth, Act No. 123, makes provision whereby present employees not now members of the system may elect at any time before July 1, 1937, to be covered by the retirement system and secure the advantages of its benefits. There is only one proviso, however, and that is that the individual so electing to join the retirement system must contribute to the system the equivalent of his back contributions during the time he was not a member. It is difficult to conceive of an attitude on the part of anyone which would prevent them from availing themselves of becoming members of the retirement system. If this failure is due to their lack of understanding of its provisions, may I urge that anyone in the audience familiar with such individuals serve as a missionary to acquaint them with the provisions of this important law.

PROVIDE FOR FORMER TEACHERS

Senate Bill 34 by Mr. Clark, Act No. 318, amends the portion of the retirement law which provides for the so-called "former teachers." My understanding is that these are individuals who had at least twenty years of experience but who had withdrawn from the teaching profession prior to the enactment of the retirement law. They, therefore, as such were not members of the retirement system but were provided for through special legislation some years ago. The act providing for these individuals, as in effect the last several years, referred only to teachers and prescribed a State annuity on the basis of a formula which, in many instances, because of the extremely low sal-

aries during the periods when these individuals taught, resulted in monthly payments of \$5.00 or less per month. This new act combines the features of two bills, one by Senator Clark and another by Mr. Ruth. The one permits superintendents, supervising principals, and principals to qualify for a State annuity under the same condition as formerly applied for teachers. The other, the Ruth Bill, which was combined into the Clark Bill, establishes a minimum State annuity for any of these former teachers of \$20.00 per month.

Another bill of unusual significance to the teaching profession in Pennsylvania is Senate Bill 1484 by Mr. Rodgers, which, when approved by Governor Earle became Act No. 268. The provisions of this bill permit school employees to elect to contribute to the Public School Employees' Retirement System on the basis of their 1932-33 salaries and requires the State and the school districts to contribute on an equivalent basis. Data reveal that during the past two years approximately 10,600 teachers whose salaries were above the Edmonds minimum were reduced to the Edmonds minimum or below. Many of these were secondary school teachers, or teachers with families. While the failure to re-enact emergency legislation generally will restore teachers' salaries, there is no obligation involved to make the restoration to the previous salary. In other words, salaries must be restored to the Edmonds level but not necessarily to the previous salary received, if such salary was above the Edmonds schedule. Act No. 268 is of wide importance particularly since under its provisions, even though salaries were reduced during the last two years, those who take advantage of the elective features of this act will have suffered no loss in their retirement equities.

"DONATIONS" STOPPED

A most unfortunate condition which sprung up during the pre-emergency legislation period was that certain boards of school directors, handicapped because of failure to collect local taxes, requested and, it is reported, in some instances coerced school teachers to make contributions to the school districts. These practices, I hope, are made impossible by House Bill 2194 by Mr. Ruth, Act No. 332, which makes it unlawful for any board of school directors to demand, request, or accept, directly or indirectly, any gift or donation from any teacher or supervisor within its employ.

CHILD LABOR LAW CHANGES*

One of the outcomes of the new deal, particularly the NRA, was that new standards of employment were established for children. There has been enacted into law through the provisions of Senate Bill 19 by Mr. Graff, Act No. 418, amendments to the Pennsylvania Child Labor Act of 1915 which provide working conditions for children of standards higher than in effect under the NRA codes * * *

Pennsylvania has been particularly fortunate, I believe, in its child labor legislation. It began as one of the pioneer states in 1915 and has consistently maintained its place with the other progressive states in the protection of children from unscrupulous labor practices. Much of this doubtless has been due to the Public Education and Child Labor Association of Pennsylvania, whose interests are synonymous with the welfare of childhood.

*For details see description of Act 418 given on Pages 6 and 7.

(Continued on Page 8)

A DIGEST OF LAWS RELATING TO EDUCATION

Enacted During the Regular Session of the General Assembly 1935

THIS DIGEST has been prepared so that public school officials may have a summary of recent education legislation before the 1935 edition of the School Laws can be prepared and distributed.

A number of questions have been asked regarding the reduction of teachers' salaries. Act 48, approved April 25, 1933, which provided for a reduction of salaries during the biennium 1933-1935 specified that in districts of the second, third and fourth classes it should remain in effect until July 1, 1935. Since its provisions regarding salary reductions were not included in any legislation passed at the 1935 session of the General Assembly, in any district which availed itself of the provisions of Act 48, the same salary schedule will be effective during the current school year that would have prevailed during the school year 1933-1934 had the Act not been passed. A similar statement will apply to districts of the first class after January 1, 1936. The provision in Act 48 which prohibited boards of school directors from requesting or accepting gifts or donations from teachers has been included in Act 332, approved July 15, 1935.

LESTER K. ADE
Superintendent of Public Instruction

RETAIN THIS COPY

Since it will be several months before the 1935 edition of the Pennsylvania School Laws can be prepared and printed, school administrators, school board presidents and secretaries are requested to retain this legislative digest for future reference. Reprints are available in limited quantities.

I. APPROPRIATIONS

Act number 13A, approved by the Governor May 9, 1935, introduced as House Bill number 1594, is a supplement to the 1933 General Appropriation Act. It provides, among other things, for the allotment of a total of \$4,982,000 as follows, so that minimum legal requirements may be met for the biennium 1933-1935:

Reimbursement of school districts for:

Salaries of teachers, closed schools, and non-resident high school tuition	\$4,306,000
Transportation	380,000
Vocational education	205,000

Payment of salaries of:

County superintendents	44,150
Assistant county superintendents	46,850

Total..... \$4,981,900

This act makes it possible to restore to school districts the amounts that had to be deducted temporarily from appropriation allotments at the time the final payment was due for the biennium 1933-1935.

Act 15A, May 29, H. 902, provides for a deficiency appropriation of \$5,000 to the Department of Military Affairs to pay for the education of children of persons who were killed in action or who died from other causes while enlisted in the service of the United States during the World War.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR THE BIENNIUM 1935-37

	Appropriation 1935-37	Act Number
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS OTHER THAN SUBSIDIES		
DEPARTMENTAL		
Salary of Superintendent	\$ 24,000	77A
Department Salaries & Expenses	550,000	77A
Library and Museum	185,000	77A
Library and Museum—Clipping Bureau	15,000	77A
Examining Boards	480,000	77A
Board of Censors	110,000	77A
Pennsylvania Historical Commission ..	20,000	77A
Restoring "Old Economy"	10,000	59A
Total	\$1,394,000	

INSTITUTIONAL

State Teachers Colleges	\$3,200,000*	77A
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*Plus local receipts.

	Appropriation 1935-37	Act Number
California State Teachers College (Claims)	91.18	55A
State Oral School	150,000	77A
Soldiers' Orphan School	250,000	77A
Thaddeus Stevens	50,000	77A
Total	\$3,650,091.18	
Total—Governmental Operations	\$5,044,091.18	
SUBSIDIES		
PUBLIC SCHOOLS		
Salaries—County Superintendents ..	\$ 458,100	77A
Expenses—County Superintendents ..	50,000	77A
Salaries—Ass't County Superintendents	442,800	77A
Expenses—Ass't Cnty Superintendents	70,000	77A
Transportation	2,500,000	77A
Vocational Education	800,000	77A
Vocational Retraining	50,000	426
Miscellaneous Subsidies	200,000	77A
Support of Public Schools	53,000,000	77A
Aid to Financially Handicapped School Districts	3,000,000	65A
Total	\$60,570,900	
EDUCATION OF BLIND AND DEAF	\$1,060,000	77A
RETIREMENT OF SCHOOL EMPLOYEES		
Contingent Reserve	2,435,000	77A
Annuity Reserve Account No. 2	3,550,000	77A
Former Teachers Account	200,000	77A
Total	\$6,185,000	
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE		
General Maintenance	\$3,658,000	421
Matching Contributions of Industries	50,000	68A
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES		
University of Pennsylvania	1,485,000	44A
University of Pittsburgh	1,188,000	63A
Women's Medical College	81,000	67A
Jefferson Medical College	75,000	69A
Hahnemann Medical College	99,000	60A
Temple University	750,000	62A
Total	\$7,386,000	
OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS		
Philadelphia Museums	\$ 30,000	50A
Pa. Museum & School of Industrial Art	90,000	42A
Moore Institute	20,000	70A
Downingtown Industrial & Agricultural School	50,000	47A
Pennsylvania Nautical School	90,000	28A
National Farm School	30,000	51A
Johnson Industrial School	22,500	43A
Total	\$ 332,500	
OTHER SUBSIDIES		
Aid to Free Public Libraries	\$ 17,000	76A
Total	\$ 17,000	
Total—Subsidies	\$75,551,400	
TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	\$80,595,491.18	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Committee to Study School Costs	\$ 10,000	420
Reimbursing School Districts	25,000,000	29A
SPECIAL FUNDS (ALLOCATIONS)		
School Employes' Retirement Expenses (Excess Earnings)	\$ 141,000	
Liquor Board Examinations (State Stores Fund)	100,000	399

II. PUBLIC SCHOOL LAWS AND THE CONSTITUTION

House Bill No. 153 is a proposed amendment to the Constitution which does not require the approval of the Governor. It was passed by both branches of the General Assembly. It proposes an amendment to Section 1 of Article IX of the Constitution, making it permissible for the General Assembly to levy graded or graduated income, inheritance, estate, and other excise taxes.

Act 47, May 1, H. 552, authorizes any political subdivision of the Commonwealth, such as a school district, to insure funds deposited in any banking institution in this Commonwealth with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other corporation organized hereafter by the United States for this purpose. It also prohibits the requiring of further security for amounts so insured.

Act 130, June 10, H. 1716, amends Section 2510 of the School Code. It authorizes any board of school directors, by a two-thirds vote, to join with or aid any individual or association in the maintenance of or the establishment and maintenance of a free public non-sectarian library under such agreement as it may determine, regardless of whether a separate public school library is already maintained in the district.

Act 212, July 8, H. 147, provides for the preparation of a new or revised Constitution of the Commonwealth by convention and its adoption or rejection by the people.

Act 262, July 12, H. 2212, authorizes the acceptance of a fidelity bond in lieu of a surety bond from a tax collector in a school district of the second class and provides that the surety of the collector shall be discharged from further liability as soon as the collector either secures and pays all tax items or certifies them to the board of school directors for entry as liens or returns them to the county commissioners for sale or is exonerated from further collection of such items.

Act 315, July 12, S. 1305, amends sub-section 20 and adds sub-sections 25 and 26 to Section 1210 of the School Laws. It increases the proportion of elementary school teachers' minimum salaries which the State shall pay, to \$100 per month for a term not to exceed nine months, and provides that for a term not to exceed nine months the State shall pay to each district having a junior high school including grades 7, 8, and 9, \$100 per month multiplied by a number equal to two-thirds of the total number of members of the teaching and supervisory staff; that for a term not to exceed nine months the State shall pay to each district having a junior high school including grades 7, 8, 9, and 10, \$100 per month multiplied by a number equal to one-half of the total number of members of the teaching and supervisory staff; that the number of teachers shall be limited to the number employed during the school year 1934-1935 unless the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall approve a larger number; and that no district shall be eligible to receive the increased State support unless it shall reduce its real estate levies beginning with the calendar year 1936, or the school year 1936-1937, from the rate that prevailed during the calendar year 1932 or the school year 1932-1933, by an amount not less than the State support per estimated pupil to be received under the new legislation.

Act 332, July 15, H. 2194, amends Section 126 of the School Code. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any board of school directors or any member thereof to request or accept any gift or donation from any teacher or supervisor within its employ.

Act 389, July 18, H. 2106, amends Sections 511 and 563 of the School Code. It provides that no work shall be authorized, no materials purchased, and no contracts made by any board of school directors which will cause expenditures to exceed the sums appropriated for specific purposes in the budget, that 30 days prior to the adoption of the annual budget in each school district of the second, third and fourth classes a proposed budget shall be prepared on a form furnished by the Department of Public Instruction, that final action shall not be taken in any such district on any proposed budget in which the estimated expenditures exceed \$2,000, until after ten days' public notice that the proposed budget shall be printed or otherwise made available for public inspection to all persons who may interest themselves at least 20 days prior to the day set for the adoption of the budget, that within 15 days after the adoption of the budget the board of school directors shall file a copy in the Department of Public Instruction, that in case of an emergency caused by an epidemic, flood, fire, or other catastrophe unexpended balances may be used or temporary loans may be made to increase appropriations, that during the last nine months of the fiscal year the board of school directors shall have power to authorize the transfer within the same fund of unencumbered balances or any purchase entry from one spending agency to another, and that except as otherwise hereinbefore provided no monies apportioned shall be used for purposes other than designated for a given class of expenditures.

Act 392, July 18, H. 2205, amends Sections 2101 and 2102 of the School Code. It provides that each county superintendent shall call the teachers of the public schools under his jurisdiction to assemble for two days or their equivalent each year at such time and place as he may deem most convenient for the purpose of receiving instruction in the science and art of teaching, and repeals the provision which limited to \$200 per year the expenses for such meetings.

III. RETIREMENT LAWS

Act 25, April 23, H. 609, amends Section 17 of the Act regarding the State Employees' Retirement System approved June 27, 1923, P. L. 858. It provides in part that a person may assign rights to a retirement allowance annuity for a loan not to exceed \$300 at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent granted by a credit union in which membership is limited solely to officers and employees of the Commonwealth.

Act 123, June 7, H. 547, amends the Public School Employees' Retirement Law by extending to July 1, 1937, the time for present employees to elect to be covered by the retirement system provided they shall pay into the School Employees' Retirement Fund amounts equal to what would have been paid from their salaries had they joined the association prior to July 1, 1919.

Act 173, June 21, H. 2490, amends the State Employees' Retirement Law by extending to December 31, 1935, the time when State employees may become members of the association. A State employee is defined in part as a person employed by and paid on a yearly or monthly basis by the State Government, including all officials and employees of the

Pennsylvania State College other than those paid wholly from Federal Funds. This act also provides for the calculation of annuities when original and new members are retired before completing back payments, provides for the calculation of back payments that are to be made by those who become members of the association at this time, defines the term "new members," provides for the calculation of annuities when members transfer from one class to another, defines the rights of retired persons who return to State service, and provides for the payment by the board in certain cases out of accumulated deductions and annuities.

Act 234, July 12, H. 1914, amends the School Employees' Retirement Law by extending to July 1, 1936, the time when employees of the Department of Public Instruction may withdraw from the retirement system and be reimbursed for the monies they have paid into the Retirement Fund.

Act 268, July 12, S. 1484, amends the School Employees' Retirement Act. It provides that a member of the system who was employed during the year 1932-1933 shall notify his employer in writing before September 1, 1935 whether he wishes to contribute on the basis of the salary earnable during the pay roll periods for which deductions are made, or on the basis of the salary received during the school year 1932-1933, and that the salary on the basis of which a contributor decides to contribute shall be used in computing the amount of compensation due at the time of retirement.

Act 318, July 15, S. 34, amends the Public School Employees' Retirement Act. It provides that any person 62 years of age or older who was a classroom teacher, principal, or superintendent in the public schools of Pennsylvania for at least twenty years, who separated from school service for any reason prior to July 1, 1919, or any person who served in such capacity for at least fifteen years and who separated from school service because of physical or mental disability prior to July 1, 1919, and who is still unable to teach because of such disability shall receive a State compensation as specified which shall not be less than \$20 per month.

IV. TAX LAWS

Act 17, April 12, H. 51, amends Section 8 of the Act of June 26, 1931, P. L. 1379. It provides that in a county of the third class the board of assessment shall, at least five days before the day of appeal, give to every taxable property owner a written or printed notice of the time and place fixed for such appeal and the amount for which his property is assessed.

Act 35, April 25, H. 678, amends Section 21 and repeals Section 45 of the Act approved April 15, 1934, P. L. 509. The Act as amended abolishes imprisonment for failure to pay taxes.

Act 39, April 26, S. 561, provides that for the year 1936 and subsequent years, school district and city taxes in cities of the Second Class A shall be based upon the assessment of property and persons made for said years for taxation for county purposes, and that after January 1, 1937, school district taxes shall be collected at the same time as county taxes are collected in such cities under existing law. This act also provides that insofar as practicable in such cities or city, school, county, and poor taxes shall be listed on one statement, that taxables shall have the right to make payments by instalment as provided under existing law, that they shall be allowed the same discounts for prompt payment and shall be subject to

the same penalties for delay in payment as provided under existing law.

Act 52, May 1, S. 141, provides for the abatement of penalties and interest imposed on delinquent school district and other taxes assessed on real estate except in school districts of the first class, provided delinquent taxes due for the tax year 1934 and for all previous years shall be paid as follows: 20 per cent on or before November 1, 1935, and 20 per cent of the total on or before November 1 of each succeeding year until the final 20 per cent shall have been paid on or before November 1, 1939. The Act shall be construed to apply to all taxes regardless of whether liens have been returned or have been filed in the office of the prothonotary or proceedings have been instituted in any court in the county for the collection of such taxes.

(See also Act 186, June 22, 1935, S. 1296)

Act 75, May 16, S. 616, provides for the abatement of penalties and interest imposed on delinquent taxes assessed on real estate for the year 1933 and for all previous years in school districts of the first class, provided delinquent taxes are paid in four equal semi-annual instalments beginning June 1, 1935, and the current taxes for the years during such instalment period shall be paid before they become delinquent. The abatement of penalties and interest on such taxes shall be made regardless of whether liens have been filed in the office of the prothonotary or proceedings for the collection of such taxes have been instituted in any court of such county.

(See also Act 180, June 21, S. 1346)

Act 167, June 21, H. 1687, amends the Act relating to cities of the third class by defining further the duties of the city treasurer as tax collector. It revises and clarifies provisions regarding the powers and duties of the tax collector, revises the provision regarding the salary of a tax collector in a city having a population of more than 55,000, provides in part that the city treasurer shall give lawful bond to the Commonwealth, shall file his reports as required, and shall be authorized to appoint the necessary deputies, clerks and assistants, whose number and salaries shall be fixed jointly by the city council, the board of school directors and the county commissioners.

Act 180, June 21, S. 1346, amends Act 75 approved May 16, 1935. It specifies that penalties and interest imposed on delinquent taxes in a school district of the first class for the year 1933 and on previous years shall be abated, provided current taxes are paid when these and the delinquent taxes are paid in four semi-annual instalments beginning August 1, 1935, that a tax payer may at any time during the instalment period pay the entire amount of or the balance due on delinquent taxes, and that if delinquent taxes are paid as specified the tax payer shall not be liable for the payments of any costs incurred in filing liens or instituting proceedings to collect such delinquent taxes.

Act 183, June 21, H. 936, provides for a license fee of \$1 per year and a State tax of 1c for each 25c or fraction thereof of the established price charged to the general public for the privilege of attending or engaging in amusements including every form of entertainment, diversion, sport, recreation and pastime. The act is to be effective for two years. It is not to apply to amusements conducted exclusively, after reasonable expenses are paid, for the benefit of such organizations as educational, religious and charitable institutions.

Act 186, June 22, S. 1296, amends Act 52 approved May 1, 1935. It specifies that a tax shall be deemed delinquent on the date when a penalty attaches to the tax, that the act of May 1 shall apply not only in cases where liens have been filed but also where property has been sold to a school district or other political subdivision provided the period of redemption has not expired and that if current taxes are not paid before they become delinquent any penalties and interest abated on any instalment of delinquent taxes shall be added to the remaining instalments of unpaid delinquent taxes, provided that where any tax for the year 1935 became delinquent prior to the effective date of the Act of May 1 which became effective on that date, or became delinquent at any time within 30 days after the effective date of the Act of May 1, such tax and any penalties due thereon shall be paid at any time on or before November 1, 1935 in order to receive the benefits of this act. Any tax payer may anticipate the payment of such delinquent taxes for the tax year 1934 and previous years at any time on or before November 1, 1935 and receive the benefits of this act, and in such cases payment of current taxes shall not be required.

Act 241, July 12, S. 735, amends the Act regarding delinquent taxes on seated lands. It provides that if an authorized person wishes to redeem land within two years after it has been sold because of delinquent taxes and wishes to make settlement for taxes that have accrued since the date of the sale, the extra amount to be paid to the county treasurer shall be reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent of the amount of tax in addition to the full amount which the purchaser paid to the treasurer for taxes, interest and costs.

Act 242, July 12, S. 736, amends the Act describing the mode of selling unseated lands because of delinquent taxes and the mode of its redemption. It reduces from 25 per cent to 15 per cent the additional amount of tax an authorized person shall be required to pay when he wishes to redeem and recover land that has been sold because of delinquent taxes. In order that it may be valid such redemption shall be made within two years of the date of such sale.

Act 254, July 12, H. 926, amends Section 518 of the Tax Act approved May 22, 1933, P. L. 853. It provides that if taxes are paid under protest because of the assessment the taxing district shall segregate 25 per cent of the amount paid, shall deposit it in a separate account and shall not spend any portion of the segregated amount unless authorized to do so by the court, following an appeal filed in the court. If the court decides there shall be a refund the amount due shall be credited to the appellant in paying future taxes during the year or over a period of years as determined by the court. The former act specified that taxes paid under protest because of assessment should be paid into the court which should decide the amount to be segregated pending further investigation and also the amount to be paid to the taxing district without further investigation.

Act 263, July 12, H. 2332, specifies that if a tax collector has not collected taxes which he has become personally liable for before the expiration of bonds, the expiration of the authority specified in his warrant, or the expiration of his term of office, the time during which such taxes may be collected shall be extended for a period of two years from the passage of the Act and may be collected by the tax collector, his executors, his administrators, or his surety.

Act 276, July 12, H. 1227, authorizes a court of quarter sessions to stay sales of goods and chattels distrained upon by the surety of a defaulting tax collector, determine whether a tax payer has actually paid taxes which he claims to have paid, determine whether a delinquent tax payer is able to pay taxes assessed upon his property, direct the filing of a lien on the property of a tax payer who is not able to pay his taxes, and direct the exoneration of the surety in cases where a tax payer has actually paid his taxes or is not able to pay them.

Act 281, July 12, H. 1571, amends Sections 1402 and 2553 of the Act of June 23, 1931, P. L. 932. It requires the city treasurer in a city of the third class to give a fidelity bond as collector of school taxes and provides that he and his surety shall be discharged from further liability on any bond as tax collector as soon as all tax items contained in the duplicates are either collected and paid to the proper persons or certified to the tax levying authorities for entry as liens in the office of the prothonotary or returned to the county treasurer or city treasurer for sale, or in the case of occupation, poll, and per capita taxes a record of those which remain uncollected is filed with the tax authority together with the oath of the tax collector showing that he has made a diligent effort to collect such taxes.

Act 314, July 12, H. 1473, imposes a graduated income tax for school purposes on residents of Pennsylvania, including fiduciaries, and on non-residents deriving income from property or business in Pennsylvania. On May 15, 1936 and each year thereafter, tax payers are to report their incomes during the preceding calendar year and pay tax at the following rates:

Net income	Rate (Pct.)
Up to \$5,000	2
\$5,000 to 10,000	2.5
10,000 to 25,000	3
25,000 to 50,000	4
50,000 to 75,000	5
75,000 to 100,000	6
In excess of 100,000	8

A personal deduction of \$1,000 is allowed for each single person, \$1,500 for a married person or head of a family, and \$400 for each dependent under 18 years of age, and for each dependent mentally or physically incapable of self support.

Act 356, July 17, S. 233, provides for the redemption of land that may have been purchased by the county at a tax sale even though the period during which the right of redemption existed may have expired, provided the county holds the title to the land at the time the request to redeem it is made and all taxes with interest and costs due less all penalties shall be paid by the person who wishes to redeem it.

Act 381, July 18, H. 1005, requires tax collectors in townships of the first class to secure from banking institutions approved bonds to secure payment of deposits on all township tax monies deposited therein, and that the amount of bonds shall equal 120 per cent of the amount of the deposits, provided that such tax monies may be insured with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other corporation hereafter organized by the United States for the purpose of securing deposits, whereupon the tax collector shall not require such banking institution to furnish additional security to cover the amount of such deposits so insured.

Act 393, July 18, S. 1006, amends Sections 423 and 571 of the Act approved May 1, 1933, P. L. 103, regarding the collection of school taxes and other taxes and the bonds of tax

collectors in a township of the second class. It provides that if the tax collector in such township fails to give bond or to take the required oath, if the county treasurer who may be appointed by the county commissioners to collect such taxes shall refuse to accept the appointment, and if no suitable resident of the county can be secured to perform the duties of tax collector, the county commissioners shall notify the school district and the township to deliver their respective duplicates to the county commissioners unless the school district or township desires to collect the taxes, that the county commissioners shall pay to the township or the school district any taxes received less such amount as is allowed as a commission which shall be retained for the use of the county, that the county commissioners shall not be required to give any bond for the duties connected with the collection of taxes, that they shall receive no compensation for performing these duties, that they shall have all the powers and perform all the duties vested in collectors of school, township and county taxes, and that other tax collectors shall be required to enter into a bond to the Commonwealth as required under existing law, or a fidelity bond, as the taxing authorities may determine and shall account as required for the whole amount of taxes charged and assessed in the duplicates.

Act 394, July 18, S. 1007, amends Sections 901 and 1081 of the Act approved May 4, 1927, P. L. 519, regarding the collection of school taxes and other taxes in boroughs. It provides that if the tax collector in a borough shall fail to qualify as required by law, if the county treasurer who may be appointed by the county commissioners to collect such taxes shall refuse to accept the appointment, and if no suitable resident of the borough can be secured to perform the duties of tax collector, the school district and the borough may request the county commissioners to collect the taxes as specified in Act 393, approved July 18, 1935.

V. OTHER LAWS RELATING TO EDUCATION

Act 7, April 4, S. 148, authorizes school districts and other political subdivisions to rent, lease, or hire suitable office and warehouse space for distributing funds or merchandise by Emergency Relief Boards.

Act 27, April 24, H. 1479, transfers from the Historical Commission to the Department of Forests and Waters full control, management and supervision of the Conrad Weiser Memorial Park.

Act 30, April 24, H. 1480, transfers from the Historical Commission to the Department of Forests and Waters the control and supervision of the Drake Well Memorial Park.

Act 68, May 9, H. 284, provides that school districts and other political subdivisions may redeem unmatured bonds and obligations and issue new bonds at a lower rate of interest provided the persons who hold the unmatured bonds or obligations consent to the proposed redemption.

Act 76, May 16, S. 520, provides that except in instances where legal action has been instituted or a court decision is pending, and except in cases where some other requirement has not been met, bonds, securities and obligations issued or to be issued in pursuance of the wishes recorded on the ballots of a majority of those who voted at an election conducted as specified are hereby made valid and binding obligations of every school district or other political sub-

division conducting such election, even though it may have been held within 90 days after the general election, or the ordinance or vote deciding upon such increase may have been acted upon or recorded within 90 days after a general election, or some defect or informality may have been discovered in the manner of holding or conducting or giving notice of such election, or in the form of ballot, or the poles at such an election may not have been open a full 12 hours as provided by law, or any error of orthography or numerical statement may have been discovered on any or all of the ballots.

Act 102, May 29, S. 581, creates a local government commission to study and report on the functions of local government, and allocation of the cost of local government and means of reducing it, and the consolidation of local government.

Act 116, June 5, H. 955, gives the consent of the Commonwealth to the dissolution of corporations holding public funds in trust for public school purposes and to the payment of such funds to school districts for general purposes.

Act 117, June 5, H. 1865, amends Section 8 of the law regulating admission to the Pennsylvania Soldiers Orphans' Industrial School approved May 27, 1893, P. L. 171. It provides that the board of trustees at its discretion may extend to the close of the school year during which a child becomes 19 years of age the time when such child shall be discharged from the school and specifies that for the purposes of this section the school year shall be deemed to begin September 1 each year.

Act 119, June 5, H. 2222, provides that the Governor shall annually designate by proclamation, a day between April 1 and April 11, as Free School Day on which appropriate exercises shall be conducted in the public schools and other educational institutions to commemorate the development of free public schools and the efforts and achievements of former Governor George Wolf, former Senator Samuel Breck and former Representative Thaddeus Stevens.

Act 132, June 11, H. 67, amends the act regarding Civil Rights, approved May 19, 1887, P. L. 130. It provides, among other things, that there shall be no distinction because of race, creed or color in accommodations provided in public libraries, kindergartens, primary and secondary schools, academies, colleges and universities, extension courses and all educational institutions. It also provides for a fine for violation of the act of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 or for imprisonment for a period of not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days or in the discretion of the court, both such fine and imprisonment.

Act 151, June 11, H. 665, establishes a State Forests and Waters Fund, provides that proceeds derived from State forests which were heretofore paid into the State School Fund shall be paid into the State Forests and Waters Fund and that receipts from all real estate owned by the Commonwealth which is not used for State or other public purposes, receipts from escheated estates and all other property or money which shall in any way accrue to such fund shall be credited to the State School Fund.

Act 195, July 1, S. 22, provides for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the third class and specifies in part that the board of school directors of each city or school district thereof shall furnish a room or rooms in any public

school building under its jurisdiction or control and shall cause the room or rooms to be open and in proper order for use as a place of registration on each day when such room or rooms may be desired by the registry commission as a place of registry provided that such use shall not interfere with instruction for the conduct of which such board of school directors shall be responsible.

Act 255, July 12, H. 1206, provides that all officers and employees of the Commonwealth or of any political subdivision such as a school district, who are members of any reserve component of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall be entitled to leave of absence from their respective duties without loss of pay, time, or efficiency rating, on all days not exceeding fifteen in any one year during which they shall as members of such reserve components be engaged in the active service of the United States or in field training authorized by the Federal forces.

Act 315½, July 12, S. 1481, specifies that replacement checks may be issued in exchange for checks that have not been printed for payment within two years of the date of issue, appropriates to the Treasury Department for the payment of replacement checks and for other purposes various amounts including \$1,000 charged to the School Employees' Retirement Fund, and provides that sums of money appropriated for checks that have not been presented to the Treasury Department for payment within a period of seven years are hereby escheated to the Commonwealth.

Act 382, July 18, H. 89, prohibits discrimination on account of race, creed or color, in employment under contracts for public buildings or public works constructed, altered, or repaired by the Commonwealth or by a school district or other political subdivision.

Act 391, July 18, S. 1383, provides that the Secretary of Forests and Waters may by agreement with the owner of a tract of suitable land, subject to the approval of the court in case of appeal, designate such a tract as an auxiliary forest reserve on which trees are to be grown in accordance with an approved plan, that unless it is known that there are valuable minerals underneath the surface of the land such a tract shall have an assessed valuation of not more than one dollar per acre, and that whenever a tract of land is designated as an auxiliary forest reserve notice of this action shall be forwarded by registered mail by the Secretary of Forests and Waters to the official board of each school district and each other political subdivision in which such tract is situated.

Act 414, July 19, H. 1109, requires that specifications for the construction, alteration, or repair of public works in the Commonwealth and in political subdivisions such as school districts shall contain a provision that laborers or mechanics employed thereon shall have been residents of this Commonwealth for at least 90 days prior to their employment, and provides that failure to comply with such provision shall be sufficient legal reason for refusing to pay the contract price to the contractor.

Act 418, July 19, S. 19, amends the Child Labor Law approved May 13, 1915. It provides that a person shall be 16 years of age before he may engage in industrial or commercial employment during school hours, that vacation employment certificates shall be required for persons 14 to 18 years of age who are to engage in such work at

times when school is not in session, that general employment certificates shall be required when persons 16 to 18 years of age are to engage in such work during school hours, that the requirement regarding employment certificates shall not apply to boys engaged in street trades in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Child Labor Act approved May 13, 1915, P. L. 286, nor to newsboys past 16 years of age employed by another person, that a receipt shall be forwarded to the issuing officer by the employer each time he receives an employment certificate, that the certificate shall be returned within 3 days after a minor under 18 years of age leaves his employment, *that no minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in, about, or in connection with, any establishment or in any occupation for more than six consecutive days in any one week, or more than forty-four hours in any one week, or more than eight hours in any one day, except messenger boys employed by telegraph companies at offices where only one such minor is employed as a messenger in which case such minor shall not be employed for more than six consecutive days in any one week, or more than fifty-one hours in any one week, or more than nine hours in any one day, that no minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed or be permitted to work in, about, or in connection with, any establishment or in any occupation before seven o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening of any day: Provided, That male minors over the age of fourteen may be employed in the distribution, sale, exposing or offering for sale, of any newspaper, magazine, periodical or other publication, for not more than fifty-one hours in any one week, or more than nine hours in any one day, and after six o'clock in the morning and before eight o'clock in the evening, that no minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work for more than five hours continuously in, about, or in connection with, any establishment without an interval of at least thirty minutes for a lunch period and no period of less than thirty minutes shall be deemed to interrupt a continuous period of work, that no minor under 18 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in any establishment where liquors are distilled, rectified, compounded, brewed, manufactured, bottled, sold, or dispensed, nor in a public bowling alley nor in a pool or billiard room, that no minor shall be employed or permitted to handle alcoholic liquors in an establishment where they are sold or dispensed, that the employment schedule of minors under 18 years of age shall be posted in each establishment employing such minors, that each person for whom an employment certificate is requested shall be examined without charge to him or his parents by a physician appointed by the school directors in districts of the first, second, and third, classes, and by a physician appointed by the State Department of Health in a district of the fourth class, and that minors under 16 years of age may not be employed or permitted to work about or in connection with any manufacturing or mechanical occupation or process. This act repeals requirements regarding continuation schools and a school record for a person for whom a general employment certificate is requested. It does not modify the requirements regarding the issuance of a farm or domestic service permit for a minor between the ages of 14 and 16 years.*

Act 420, July 19, S. 768, provides that the committee appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives under provisions of House Resolution No. 36, Serial No. 45 of the 1935 session, together with a similar committee of five members of the Senate appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate shall form a joint legislative committee to secure all readily available information regarding the cost of the school system in this Commonwealth, collate and digest the results of studies that have been made, and make such other studies and compile such material as may be deemed necessary by the committee for the information of the General Assembly.

Act 422, July 19, S. 1398, creates a commission consisting of the chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, the Secretary of Forests and Waters, the Secretary of Highways, and four other persons appointed by the Governor whose duty it shall be to compile, edit, publish, and distribute pamphlets describing points of scenic and historic interest for the use of citizens and travelers, and appropriates \$20,000 to pay assistants and all costs and expenses incurred by the commission in compiling, editing, publishing, and distributing such pamphlets.

Act 423, July 19, S. 1599, appropriates to the Department of Health the sum of \$25,000 to secure for the Commonwealth the benefit of any appropriation made available by the Federal Government for furnishing vitamin products for pupils of the public schools showing signs of malnutrition or nutritional disorders whose parents are not financially able to furnish such products. The Department of Health, the Department of Public Instruction, and the Department of Property and Supplies are charged with the duty of securing and distributing among school districts vitamin products which shall be given to the specified pupils upon application of the parents, in quantities prescribed by the medical inspector or agents of the Department of Health.

Act 426, July 19, H. 2527, appropriates \$50,000 to the Department of Public Instruction for the establishment, following investigation, of special vocational, trade, industrial, and commercial schools and classes in cooperation with school districts and employment, re-employment, and adjustment offices for the training, retraining, and instruction of persons over 16 years of age who have left school and who, due to changing conditions, are in need of such training and instruction in order that they may be employed or continue in employment, and provides that no vocational, trade, industrial, or commercial school or class established by a school district under the provisions of this act shall be deemed to replace, supplement, or discontinue any such school or class established by a school district under legal provisions, that the total expended by the State for teachers' salaries shall not exceed the amount contributed from Federal funds, that if two or more districts join in conducting such schools or classes an amount may be expended for salaries of teachers in proportion to the number of pupils served from the cooperating districts, and that the total expenditure from State and Federal funds for salaries of teachers in schools and classes established under the provisions of this act shall not exceed \$10,000 in a school district of the first class, \$5,000 in a district of the second class, \$2,500 in a district of the third class, and \$600 in a district of the fourth class,

except where classes are conducted in cooperation with another school district as herein specified.

VI. PROFESSIONAL LICENSING

Act 32, April 24, S. 242, amends Sections 4 and 15 of the law regulating the practice of pharmacy approved May 17, 1917, P. L. 208. It provides in part that every graduate of a two-year course in an accredited college of pharmacy applying for examination and registration as a pharmacist shall have had four years of practical experience under the personal supervision of a registered pharmacist, that every graduate of a three-year college course in pharmacy shall have had two years of practical experience, that every graduate of a four-year college course in pharmacy shall have had one year of practical experience, that credit for practical experience in a drug dispensary of a regular public hospital shall not in any case exceed six months when a person applies for an examination as a registered pharmacist, and that any person, firm, or corporation using a title such as "pharmacist," "assistant pharmacist," "druggist," "apothecary," "drug store," or "pharmacy," except as authorized in this act, shall upon conviction in a summary proceeding be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 and the costs of prosecution and in default of the payment of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned for 10 days.

Act 40, April 29, H. 1788, amends Section 418 of the Administrative Code approved April 9, 1929. It designates training schools for nurses as "schools of nursing" and the State Association of Nurses as the "Pennsylvania State Nurses Association." These names are variations from those that appeared in the act before it was amended.

Act 41, April 29, H. 1789, amends the act relating to the registration of nurses approved May 13, 1927. It provides in part that each nurse whose application for registration is to be considered shall be a citizen of the United States, shall have completed work equal to a standard high school course as evaluated by the Department of Public Instruction, and shall have been graduated from an approved school of nursing, that each attendant whose application for registration is to be considered shall be at least 21 years of age, shall be a citizen of the United States and shall have completed the prescribed course of training, and that on or before March 1 of each year the Board shall publish and distribute a list of all nurses and attendants registered and licensed during the current year.

Act 71, May 9, H. 1698, amends the act relating to barbers approved June 19, 1931, P. L. 589. It provides in part that in addition to previous requirements an applicant for admission to an examination conducted for barbers shall have completed the work of the elementary school and shall have registered in accordance with legal provisions as a student in a registered barbers' school or as an apprentice, that a registered teacher in a barbers' school shall meet the requirements specified in the act as amended, that at the discretion of the Department a temporary permit to practice barbering valid until the results of the subsequent examination are determined may be issued to the person filing an application for examination and submitting proof of two years practice as a journeyman barber within the five years immediately preceding the date of application, that no person shall be permitted to sleep or use for residence purposes or other purposes aside from barber-

ing or beauty purposes any room used as a barber shop or a school of barbering, that a school of barbering shall meet the minimum requirements specified in the amended act, that students in such a school may not do any barber work except clinical barber work, that such work shall be done without pay after first informing the person submitting to such practice that the operator is a student, and that a registered barber may not practice barbering in any place other than a registered barber shop except that he may furnish barber services by appointment to persons at their places of residence or in institutions.

Act 79, May 16, H. 638, amends Section 7 and 8 of the act regarding real estate brokers and salesmen approved May 1, 1929. It provides among other things that the license issued to a real estate broker or salesman shall expire on December 31 of the year issued unless revoked or suspended prior to that date, that unless a person, corporation or association has been licensed as a real estate broker or salesman six months next preceding the effective date of this act, is thus engaged at the time it becomes effective and shall make application for registration to the Department of Public Instruction within 90 days after its effective date, no such person, co-partnership or association may hereafter become licensed as a real estate broker or salesman unless such person, and all the members of any such co-partnership or association shall first pass an examination conducted by the Department, that examinations shall be conducted on the second Saturday of January, April, July, and October in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre and Erie, that a temporary permit may be issued to a real estate broker or salesman until the next regular examination, that not more than two temporary permits shall be issued to any individual, that a fee of \$10 shall be required for the issuance of a real estate broker's certificate of registration, and a fee of \$5 for the issuance of a real estate salesman's certificate, and that thereafter a broker shall be required to pay an annual fee of \$5 and a salesman an annual fee of \$2.50.

Act 175, June 21, S. 712, amends the undertaking law approved June 11, 1931. It provides in part that the Board shall not hereafter issue licenses to nor register any corporation, nor shall any corporation be permitted to conduct the business or profession of undertaking which has not already been licensed and registered. This amendment implies that persons rather than corporations shall be licensed to conduct the business or profession of undertaking.

Act 256, July 12, H. 1965, amends Sections 12 and 13 of the act regarding Beauty Culture approved May 3, 1933, P. L. 242. It requires that every certificate of registration issued to a person engaged in the occupation of beauty culture shall have attached securely thereto a photograph of the person to whom it is issued, and that when a certificate is issued in the name of a corporation it shall have attached to it a photograph of the manager. This act also adds performing beauty culture work on Sunday to the offenses on account of which a license or certificate issued in accordance with legal provisions may be revoked.

Act 269, July 12, S. 1539, amends the act regarding the licensing of physicians approved June 3, 1911, P. L. 629. It specifies that upon the removal of the revocation or suspension of a license, the name of the physician who had been licensed to prac-

tice medicine and surgery shall be restored and replaced upon the record in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Act 416, July 19, H. 1286, transfers the Board of Undertakers from the Department of Public Instruction to the Department of Health, and amends Sections 8, 10, 12, and 14 of the act regarding the business or profession of undertaking approved June 10, 1931.

Act 417, July 19, S. 769, amends Sections 4, 5, 7, and 12 of the act regarding the practice of medicine and surgery approved June 3, 1911. It specifies that a board rather than a bureau shall have supervision of medical educational institutions, that a prospective physician shall have not less than the equivalent of two years instead of one year of college courses in chemistry, biology, and physics, provides for modification of the regulations regarding internes, and adds to the reasons for refusing, suspending, or revoking a license "gross unethical practice" and "any form of pretense which might induce citizens to become a prey to professional exploitation."

New Legislation Discussed By Superintendent Ade

(Concluded from Page 2)

VITAMIN PRODUCTS

The welfare of children is additionally provided for in Senate Bill 1599 by Mr. Kahle, Act No. 423, which provides for the purchase and distribution of certain vitamin products to certain pupils in public schools. Under this bill these vitamins may be provided for all children of the first and second grade whose parents or guardians request that this material be furnished them and to children beyond the second grade who, in the opinion of the medical inspector or the agent of the Department of Health, show indications of malnutrition or nutritional disorders. The distribution and administration of these products are the joint responsibility of the Department of Health and the Department of Public Instruction. The cost involved in this project is a State cost and not one to be borne by the local districts.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

Senate Bill 581 by Mr. Mallery, Act No. 102, provides for a Local Government Commission the duties of which are to study and investigate: (a) the functions of local government, their proper allocations and the possibility of eliminating unnecessary functions and the duplication and overlapping of functions; (b) the cost of local government and ways and means of reducing this cost and lessening the burden on local taxpayers; (c) the advisability and feasibility of increasing the areas or changing the boundaries of local governments, of establishing larger units for administration by consolidation of units, by cooperative arrangements between them for the performance of certain functions, or by other ways and means of organizing a simple system of local government, and to exercise such other functions as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the spirit and intent of this act.

The act further provides that this commission shall consist of ten members, five of whom shall be appointed by the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and five by the Speaker of the House. The provisions of this act are such that membership on

this commission is not restricted to members of the Senate and the House. Undoubtedly this commission will greatly stimulate the movement toward more efficient local governmental units. It may be that the problem of school district reorganization will be simplified if the approach is made from a wider point of view than from school district organization alone.

EDUCATIONAL COST SURVEY

Senate Bill 768 by Mr. Clark, Act No. 420, provides for a committee to study the cost of education and report to the next session of the General Assembly ways in which costs may be reduced. This bill is an outgrowth of a resolution introduced by Mr. Andrews of Cambria County. A committee of the House, of which Mr. Andrews is chairman, made a preliminary study and report before the session of the Legislature closed. The Clark Bill adds to this original committee of five members of the House, five members of the Senate appointed by the President *pro tempore* of the Senate. The Governor has approved an appropriation of \$10,000 for the prosecution of this committee's work during the next two years.

TWO-DAY MEETINGS MANDATORY

Meetings of teachers under the supervision of county superintendents, for two days or their equivalent, are made mandatory by the provisions of House Bill 2205 by Mr. Ruth, Act No. 392. These mandatory meetings justify themselves in that they give opportunity for the county superintendent responsible for the administration of school units of wide geographic distribution to present to the educational forces of his county the program of work for the year.

In addition, these meetings serve as an opportunity to solidify the various forces working together in the public school program—teachers, administrators, school directors, and taxpayers. A tendency which may have alarming possibilities is that of certain individuals, groups, and organizations to attempt to organize minority groups among the school forces. If education is to go forward, all those who have a part need to seek common ground rather than to erect dwelling places on islands of differences. I am hopeful that these meetings will result in bonds of understanding and service which shall give first consideration to a public school program fashioned to meet the needs of Pennsylvania's children.

NOTEWORTHY ACHIEVEMENTS

My topic "New Legislation Affecting the Public Schools" does not permit me to comment upon other bills which were introduced into the general session of the Legislature, some of which had great merit and which ultimately should be enacted into law. The development of such legislation lies in the future. It is a challenge for all of us in the years that lie ahead.

The test of the legislative outcomes of the past legislation is also in the immediate future. Whether this legislation has been wise legislation or otherwise, can be determined only after it becomes operative in the management of the public schools of the Commonwealth. Personally, I feel that the legislative achievements have been noteworthy.

In closing, I pay tribute to all individuals and organizations who by their efforts have contributed to the cause of education through the legislative program enacted in the 1935 Session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.